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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,

CANBERRA.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER, 1939.

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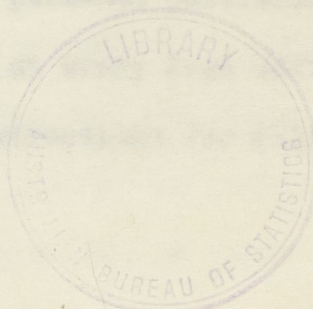
Interim Statistical Summary.

(Full detail for the Commonwealth and each State are available in manuscript. For reasons of economy in labour and materials these will not be printed at present).

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Original draft and
1 typed copy on
file 45/444 - National
Register: General.
also on same file 3 copies
of Notes on Tabulations
of the Wealth Census 1939.



(Note: The statistics included herein relate solely to those men aged 18 to 64 years who completed National Register Cards.

In general no adjustments are possible in respect of men who did not complete cards, consequently they are excluded from the tables herein - except in certain general summaries where special notes are made.

The ratio of the number who supplied cards to the estimated number of males aged 18 - 64 in each State is shown in Table 1.)

1. Introduction.

The National Registration Act 1939 (No. 11 of 1939) provided for the taking of Censuses for the purpose of National Registration, for the establishment of a National Register, and for other purposes. It provided for the appointment of a National Register Board, to consist of a representative of the Department of Defence as Chairman, a representative of the Department of Supply and Development, and the Commonwealth Statistician; and for the appointment of an Executive Officer.

Section 15 of the Act provided that -

"A Census or Censuses of male persons or classes of persons who have attained the age of eighteen years and have not attained the age of sixty-five years and a Census of Property shall be taken in such States, Territories, or parts of the Commonwealth and on such day or days or within such period or periods as the Governor-General by Proclamation directs."

In pursuance of this provision a census of males aged eighteen to sixty-five years and a census of property were taken, the collection commencing in July, 1939. Most of the returns were completed in July and August, 1939.

The following statement presents a summary of statistical information obtained from the man-power Census.

Each man liable to register was required to supply personal particulars on an individual card made available (with a post-free envelope) at every Post Office. A specimen of the card is annexed hereto; together with the "Instructions for Filling in Personal Card" which were issued with the cards.

Registration cards were completed by 2,075,507 males aged from 18 to 64 years, which number was 94.2 per cent. of the estimated male population of these ages at 30th June, 1939. In the various States and Territories the estimated cover varied from 88.7 per cent. in Western Australia to 98.9 per cent. in Australian Capital Territory. The following table summarises the position by States and Territories.

Table 1. - National Register, 1939
Proportions Registered by States

State or Territory	Total Males 18 to 64 years Registered (National Register)	Estimated Male Population 18-64 years at 30th June, 1939	Proportion of Males Registered per cent.
New South Wales	821,915	866,380	94.9
Victoria	553,190	582,960	94.9
Queensland	310,188	334,090	92.8
South Australia	180,617	189,160	95.5
Western Australia	136,264	153,700	88.7
Tasmania	66,302	70,350	94.3
Australian Capital Territory	4,351	4,400	98.9
Northern Territory	2,680	3,020	88.8
<u>AUSTRALIA:</u>	<u>2,075,507</u>	<u>2,204,060</u>	<u>94.2</u>

As the National Register was collected mainly in July and August, 1939 the number registered is not strictly comparable with the male population aged between 18 and 65 years of age at 30th June, 1939. Analysis of its age distribution suggests that the number registered at age 18 years is somewhat greater than the estimated male population of that age probably because of the inclusion of youths who reached 18 years during the period of collection. The number registered at age 64 years appears to be appreciably less than the estimated number of that age.

Comparison is made above with the estimated population at 30th June, 1939 as being the nearest date at which estimates of the Australian population were available by individual ages. The majority of the National Register returns were received in July, 1939.

The estimated total population of Australia at 30th June, 1939 of all ages and both sexes was as follows:-

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 18 years ..	1,073,335	1,035,150	2,108,485
18 to 64 years ..	(a) 2,204,064	2,146,157	4,350,221
65 years and over ..	241,257	260,926	502,183
<u>Total:</u>	<u>3,518,656</u>	<u>3,442,233</u>	<u>6,860,889</u>

The National Register relates to 94.2% of the part of the population marked (a) in the above table.

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In the following pages, except in comparisons where it is specifically stated otherwise, the figures relate to number of males registered only and not to total males aged 18-64 years. In making interstate comparisons or in considering State or Commonwealth totals regard should be paid to the estimated deficiencies shown in Table 1.

2. Ages.

NATIONAL REGISTER, 1939 - INDIVIDUAL AGES BY STATES

(Registered Males only)

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T.

Age last Birthday	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	AUSTRALIA (a)
18	25,819	16,656	9,729	5,600	3,815	2,183	64,011
19	23,016	15,192	8,795	5,112	3,574	1,985	57,880
18-19							
20	22,052	14,088	8,400	4,985	2,968	1,888	54,569
21	23,196	14,555	8,912	5,044	3,248	1,981	57,187
22	23,401	15,194	8,780	5,005	3,551	2,005	58,188
23	23,166	14,856	8,716	5,126	3,583	1,959	57,643
24	23,986	15,339	9,204	5,198	3,852	2,025	59,822
20-24							287,409
25	23,458	15,501	9,029	5,290	3,907	2,120	59,540
26	22,846	15,112	8,827	5,087	3,870	1,976	57,932
27	22,290	14,531	8,462	4,917	3,634	1,864	55,901
28	22,740	14,773	8,625	4,811	3,839	1,945	56,961
29	22,349	14,745	8,727	4,694	3,758	1,899	56,350
25-29	113,683	74,662	43,670	24,799	19,008	9,804	286,684
30	21,230	14,056	8,216	4,641	3,812	1,789	53,938
31	20,368	13,904	7,892	4,411	3,920	1,711	52,382
32	20,513	13,899	8,077	4,305	3,857	1,755	52,579
33	19,869	13,713	7,637	4,426	3,738	1,619	51,184
34	20,037	14,068	7,616	4,247	3,902	1,685	51,710
30-34	102,017	69,640	39,438	22,030	19,229	8,559	261,793
35	18,859	13,520	7,365	4,090	3,896	1,580	49,467
36	17,360	12,831	6,862	3,856	3,747	1,424	46,242
37	17,438	12,481	6,852	3,807	3,578	1,410	45,729
38	18,966	13,845	7,652	4,055	3,819	1,512	50,015
39	19,066	13,841	7,876	4,027	3,753	1,503	50,241
35-39	91,689	66,518	36,607	19,835	18,793	7,429	241,694
40	16,322	12,026	6,499	3,629	3,159	1,264	43,053
41	15,455	11,058	6,071	3,307	2,645	1,138	39,827
42	16,232	11,553	6,398	3,461	2,646	1,284	41,767
43	15,532	11,456	6,139	3,471	2,455	1,222	40,420
44	15,774	11,536	6,123	3,640	2,390	1,199	40,821
40-44	79,315	57,629	31,230	17,508	13,295	6,107	205,888
45	16,843	12,159	6,433	3,771	2,700	1,230	43,292
46	16,129	11,247	6,222	3,501	2,449	1,189	40,880
47	15,964	11,196	5,865	3,582	2,376	1,142	40,252
48	16,967	11,568	6,272	3,714	2,476	1,242	42,383
49	17,392	11,488	6,359	3,795	2,420	1,335	42,923
45-49	83,295	57,658	31,151	18,363	12,421	6,138	209,730
50	17,579	11,425	6,326	3,740	2,509	1,265	42,960
51	15,857	9,910	5,702	3,571	2,171	1,052	38,382
52	16,015	10,019	5,758	3,628	2,252	1,165	38,951
53	15,315	9,419	5,245	3,370	2,047	1,087	36,581
54	14,984	9,348	5,256	3,326	2,088	1,094	36,207
50-54	79,750	50,121	28,287	17,635	11,067	5,663	193,081
55	13,558	8,589	4,663	3,068	1,975	998	32,938
56	12,593	7,879	4,340	2,895	1,875	930	30,593
57	11,968	7,600	3,976	2,780	1,820	913	29,130
58	12,488	7,992	4,191	2,785	2,022	1,016	30,569
59	11,817	7,682	4,033	2,589	1,942	944	29,075
55-59	62,424	39,742	21,203	14,117	9,634	4,801	152,305
60	10,540	6,981	3,705	2,259	1,756	810	26,122
61	8,944	6,100	3,085	2,135	1,519	741	22,573
62	8,890	6,144	3,211	2,084	1,656	734	22,763
63	8,395	6,121	2,995	1,972	1,609	714	21,861
64	8,118	5,621	2,826	1,725	1,552	706	20,581
60-64	44,887	30,967	15,822	10,175	8,092	3,705	113,900
Not Stated	219	373	244	85	134	70	1,132

A comparison of the total males recorded at each age with the number recorded at the Census of 1933 (i.e. each age group with the Census age group 6 years younger) shows that with the following exceptions the relative distribution by ages was fairly correctly stated.

On account of the well known tendency of persons whose age is within a year or so of 30, 40, etc. to give their ages to the nearest 10, the age group of 40 was overstated for Australia by about 1,500, while 39 was understated by about 500, and 41 by about 1,000; and the age of 50 overstated by about 4,000, while 49 and 51 were understated by about 1,000 and 3,000 respectively. No marked similar tendency is observable at 20, 30, or 60.

Comparison with the Census also suggests that the age group of 45 years was overstated by about 1,500 at the expense of the 44-year-olds.

It also appears that the 18-year-olds were overstated by about 1,000; and the 65-year-olds understated by about 2,000. These two latter deviations are probably explained by the period over which the Census was taken; boys turning 18 during the period of collection would have made returns, and thus inflated the lowest age group, while on the other hand there must have been a tendency for males approaching 65 years to postpone furnishing their returns until such time as they ceased to be liable for registration.

Widowers showed no significant change, but divorced men increased from .25% to .37% of the total number married. The proportion of divorced to married men varied considerably in the different states being as follows:- New South Wales, 1.23%, Victoria, .83%, Queensland, .84%, South Australia, .79%, Western Australia, 1.14%, Tasmania .53%. In Canada, the National Registrar of 1940 showed divorced men as .54% of married men.

4. CONJUGAL CONDITION:

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 - CONJUGAL CONDITION BY STATES.
(Registered Males aged 18-64 only)

Conjugal Condition	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	AUSTRALIA (a)
Never Married	290,065	199,266	123,026	63,382	50,977	23,512	753,441
Married ..	507,152	339,341	179,353	112,629	81,539	40,903	1,264,529
Widowed ..	18,514	11,690	6,658	3,713	2,820	1,539	45,066
Divorced ..	6,184	2,893	1,151	893	928	348	12,471
TOTAL:	821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The proportions of males aged 18 to 64 years of each conjugal condition for Australia were:- never married 36.3%, married, 60.9%, widowed 2.2%, divorced 0.6%. Compared with the Census of 1933, there was an increase in married from 57.6% to 60.9% and a decrease in never married from 39.5% to 36.3%.

The increased proportion of married men was caused partly by the increasing average age of the population, but chiefly by a real increase in the proportion of married men in each age group. The latter factor is probably due to marriages having been delayed by the economic depression at the time of the Census in 1933. Widowers showed no significant change, but divorced men increased from .80% to .99% of the total number married. The proportion of divorcees to married men varied considerably in the different states being as follows:- New South Wales, 1.22%, Victoria, .85%, Queensland, .64%, South Australia, .79%, Western Australia, 1.14%, Tasmania .85%. In Canada, the National Register of 1940 showed divorced men as .54% of married men.

With 574,885 men who stated that their health was "indifferent", they make up a total of 21.7 per cent. who suffered from bad or indifferent health. The Canadian National Register in 1940 showed 4.8 per cent. of men as suffering from bad health, compared with the Australian 2.1 per cent., but it should be noted that the Canadian experience included men over 65 years of age who were excluded from the Australian figures.

Western Australia had the lowest proportion of persons suffering from bad or indifferent health, followed by South Australia, while Tasmania had the highest proportion.

Percentages of all men registered in the various States recorded as suffering from bad or indifferent health were:-

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Que.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	AUST.
Bad health ..	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.1
Indifferent health ..	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.4

5. HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DISABILITIES:

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 - HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DISABILITIES BY STATES.

(Registered Males Aged 18-64 only)

Particulars	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	AUSTRALIA (a)
General Health-							
Good	550,822	363,164	203,497	122,530	94,638	40,596	1,380,714
Indifferent ..	221,632	158,925	88,503	49,093	34,373	20,846	574,684
Bad	44,002	27,073	16,207	7,838	6,046	4,295	105,653
Not Stated ..	5,459	4,028	1,981	1,156	1,206	565	14,456
Physical disabilities-							
None or not stated	735,910	493,095	275,745	159,929	119,286	58,911	1,849,266
Loss or substantial loss of -							
One hand or arm	4,064	3,206	1,717	1,197	1,214	483	11,910
Both hands or arms	85	39	43	16	13	13	209
One foot or leg	5,283	3,257	2,257	1,120	899	378	13,233
Both feet or legs	386	166	172	58	36	16	837
One eye ..	8,816	6,495	3,644	2,194	1,838	721	23,796
Both eyes ..	686	385	243	152	110	64	1,643
Deaf and Dumb ..	353	208	118	87	46	25	837
Other major per-manent ..	3,556	2,953	1,266	1,040	474	420	9,717
Other minor per-manent ..	62,776	43,386	24,983	14,824	12,348	5,271	164,059
TOTAL:	821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

General Health: Registrants were required to indicate their general health under one of the three heads "Good", "Bad", "Indifferent". Out of the total of 2,075,507 men, 105,653, or 5.1 per cent., indicated that their general health was bad. With 574,684 men who stated that their health was "indifferent", they made up a total of 32.7 per cent. who suffered from bad or indifferent health. The Canadian National Register in 1940 showed 6.0 per cent. of men as suffering from bad health, compared with the Australian 5.1 per cent., but it should be noted that the Canadian experience included men over 65 years of age who were excluded from the Australian figures.

Western Australia had the lowest proportion of persons suffering from bad or indifferent health, followed by South Australia; while Tasmania had the highest proportion.

Percentages of all men registered in the various States recorded as suffering from bad or indifferent health were:-

	N.	V.	Q.	S.A.	W.A.	T.	AUST.
Bad health ..	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.4	6.5	5.1
Indifferent health	26.9	28.8	28.6	27.2	25.2	31.4	27.6

/Physical

Physical Disabilities: 226,241 men, or 10.9 per cent. of the total men registered stated that they suffered from permanent physical disabilities, but of these only 62,182, or 3.0 per cent. were classed as major disabilities. Loss of a limb or limbs accounted for 26,189, of the latter; and 23,796 had one eye blind or practically blind. Both eyes were blind, or practically blind, in 1643 cases. As the National Register is known to be deficient by about 6% of the total, there appear to be approximately 1,750 men blind or practically blind. The Census of 1933 recorded 1,110 males between 18 and 64 years as totally blind; which suggests that, unless the incidence of blindness has increased, 650 (approximate) of the above 1,750 men had slight sight and the rest were totally blind. The number of deaf-mutes, 837, the registration of whom was probably more complete than for other men, agrees very closely with the number who might have been expected from the 1933 Census results.

Category	Census 1933 (a)	National Register 1939 (b)	Increase or Decrease	Percentage Increase or Decrease
1	201,000	200,100	+ 900	+ 0.4
2	400,000	399,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.2
3	301,500	300,000	+ 1,500	+ 0.5
4	200,000	199,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.5
5	175,000	174,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.6
6	100,000	99,000	+ 1,000	+ 1.0
7	25,000	24,000	+ 1,000	+ 4.0
8	10,000	9,000	+ 1,000	+ 10.0
9	1,000	1,000	-	-
10 and over	2,700	2,700	-	-
TOTAL	1,776,200	1,776,700	+ 500	+ 0.03

(a) Including males of unspecified age, and a few 15-17 years of age.

(b) Adjusted on assumption 24.5% of males 15-17 years were registered.

6. DEPENDENT CHILDREN:

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 - REGISTERED MALES AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, BY STATES.

Number of dependent children	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	AUSTRALIA (a)
None or not stated	498,334	341,725	190,674	112,465	81,224	38,548	1,267,626
1	136,199	91,796	47,023	30,122	21,617	10,553	338,302
2	97,047	64,561	35,827	20,665	17,201	7,859	243,925
3	47,286	30,533	19,177	9,539	8,792	4,440	120,108
4	23,160	13,487	9,543	4,387	4,200	2,385	57,301
5	10,941	6,092	4,439	1,894	1,871	1,267	26,579
6	5,271	2,879	2,106	877	820	665	12,650
7	2,285	1,284	894	402	357	364	5,603
8	939	539	327	176	125	136	2,250
9	326	190	123	64	42	62	811
10 and over	127	104	55	26	15	23	352
TOTAL:	821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Out of the 2,075,307 males who registered, 807,881 had children under 16 years of age dependent upon them. These dependent children would have numbered about 1,692,600, or a total of 1,797,000 children dependent on males if allowance is made for the deficiency in the National Register returns. This figure is an increase on the number 1,788,255, which the Census of 1933 showed as dependent upon males under 65 years of age. Comparison is as follows:-

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEPENDENT UPON MALES 18 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE.

In families of -	Census 1933 (a)	National Register 1939 (b)	Increase or Decrease	Percentage Increase or Decrease
1	296,943	359,122	+ 62,179	+ 21.0
2	460,826	517,880	+ 57,054	+ 12.4
3	391,560	382,503	- 9,057	- 2.3
4	275,976	243,316	- 32,660	- 11.8
5	172,300	141,075	- 31,225	- 18.1
6	102,918	80,568	- 22,350	- 21.7
7	52,143	41,636	- 10,507	- 20.2
8	23,288	19,112	- 4,176	- 18.0
9	8,595	7,749	- 846	- 9.9
10 and over	3,706	3,820	+ 114	+ 3.1
TOTAL:	1,788,255	1,796,781	+ 8,526	+ 4.8

(a) Including males of unspecified age, and a few 15-17 years of age.

(b) Adjusted on assumption 94.2% of males 18-64 years were registered.

7. NATIONALITY:

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 - NATIONALITY BY STATES.

Nationality	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	AUSTRALIA (a)
British, natural born ..	802,397	539,677	296,046	177,104	127,682	65,988	2,015,625
British, natural-ised, born in-							
Denmark ..	352	188	393	69	90	12	1,111
Germany ..	838	635	1,590	402	184	35	3,698
Greece ..	877	496	684	194	353	9	2,635
Italy ..	2,090	1,602	3,590	491	1,710	28	9,548
Poland ..	821	605	88	16	66	3	1,601
Russia ..	566	433	508	38	115	6	1,676
Yugoslavia ..	288	70	198	38	920	-	1,516
Other European-Countries ..	1,991	1,019	1,209	479	563	43	5,341
Asia ..	269	97	146	55	33	7	613
Africa ..	39	26	17	6	11	-	101
America ..	198	92	99	27	33	7	464
Polynesia ..	71	3	6	-	2	-	82
At Sea ..	3	2	3	2	-	1	11
Not Stated ..	20	13	20	5	1	1	60
Total Naturalised	8,423	5,281	8,551	1,822	4,081	152	28,457
Total British Subjects:	810,820	544,958	304,597	178,926	131,763	66,140	2,044,082
Foreign nationality-							
Chinese ..	1,140	596	311	25	139	21	2,246
German ..	1,195	842	235	199	114	13	2,603
Greek ..	1,576	1,096	601	302	902	12	4,522
Italian ..	2,333	2,519	2,120	615	1,449	58	9,124
Polish ..	327	907	36	16	58	4	1,351
United States of America ..	646	261	127	36	70	6	1,156
Yugoslavian ..	438	169	183	80	1,051	-	1,925
Others ..	3,440	1,842	1,978	418	718	48	8,498
Total Foreign Nationality:	11,095	8,232	5,591	1,691	4,501	162	31,425
TOTAL:	821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507
Percentage of total:-							
Foreign born..	2.37	2.44	4.56	1.95	6.30	.47	2.89
Foreign nation-ality ..	1.35	1.49	1.80	.94	3.30	.24	1.51

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

It will be seen from the above table that 97.12 per cent. of the males registered were of British birth. Western Australia had the highest proportion of foreign born (6.30%) followed by Queensland (4.56%), Victoria and New South Wales (about 2½%) and Queensland (about 2%), while Tasmania had least (0.47%). Slightly less than half of the total foreigners had become naturalised British subjects, and this was substantially the position in all States except Queensland and South Australia where more than half of the foreign born had been naturalised.

The following table shows the main groups of persons of foreign birth, the percentage of each group who had been naturalised, and the proportion of the Australian total who resided in each State:-

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN GROUPS - NATURALISED AND UNNATURALISED.

Nationality	Total Number	Percentage Naturalised	Percentage of Australian Total in each State					
			New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
Italian ..	18,672	51.1	23.7	22.1	30.6	5.9	16.9	.5
Greek ..	7,157	36.8	34.3	22.2	18.0	6.9	17.5	.3
German ..	6,301	58.6	32.2	23.4	28.9	9.5	4.7	.8
Yugoslavian ..	3,441	44.0	21.1	6.9	11.1	3.4	57.3	-
Polish ..	2,952	54.2	38.9	51.2	4.2	1.1	4.2	.2
Russian ..	2,340	71.6	35.7	23.6	30.6	2.2	6.2	.3
Chinese ..	2,321	3.2	50.0	26.2	14.2	1.1	6.8	1.0
Danish ..	1,571	70.8	35.1	18.8	29.3	6.6	8.4	1.1
United States of America ..	1,553	25.6	53.1	21.9	12.8	3.8	6.4	.8
Swedish ..	1,456	64.0	38.3	21.6	16.4	11.5	9.8	1.4
Austrian ..	1,220	29.4	50.3	29.2	7.1	5.1	6.7	1.1
Finnish ..	1,109	45.5	31.9	15.4	36.8	7.0	7.8	.7
Norwegian ..	1,068	58.3	38.1	21.5	14.4	12.7	11.3	1.2
Albanian ..	1,016	15.6	4.4	33.4	38.8	1.3	22.0	-
Other ..	7,705	47.0	43.9	17.7	23.7	6.0	7.6	.5
TOTAL:	59,882	47.5	32.6	22.6	23.6	5.9	14.3	.5

18,672 Italians head the list, followed by 7,157 Greeks and 6,301 Germans. Other foreign groups were much smaller.

Russians, Danes and Swedes had been naturalised in the greatest proportions (71.6, 70.8, and 64.0 per cent. respectively); while at the other extreme were Chinese and Albanians (3.2 and 15.6 per cent. respectively).

A number of the foreign groups tended to concentrate more in some States than others. Preference was shown for States by various groups as follows:-

New South Wales ..	Americans, Austrians, Chinese, Poles, Swedes, Norwegians.
Victoria ..	Poles, Albanians, Austrians.
Queensland ..	Albanians, Finns, Italians, Russians, Danes, Germans.
South Australia ..	Norwegians, Swedes, Germans.
Western Australia	Yugoslavians (more than half the total were in Western Australia), Albanians.

8. OCCUPATION

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 - OCCUPATION BY STATES

Occupation in Industrial Group		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia (a)
Fishing and Trapping	1 ..	3,462	1,653	1,344	1,518	639	453	9,097
Agriculture, Pastoral & Dairying	2 ..	136,166	97,245	87,808	41,606	30,034	16,476	409,992
Forestry	3 ..	5,540	4,617	4,095	1,028	2,630	1,524	19,493
Mining and Quarrying	4 ..	23,704	6,476	7,133	1,214	10,621	2,591	52,075
Factories and Workshops:-								
Stone, Earthenware etc.	5 ..	6,918	4,593	963	1,433	1,023	301	15,278
Chemicals, Explosives etc.	6 ..	2,465	3,329	245	653	292	120	7,105
Metal-working	7 ..	78,170	50,143	16,403	16,884	8,665	3,995	174,552
Vehicles, inc. Aeroplanes	8 ..	4,628	4,853	1,851	3,010	762	281	15,395
Ship-building	9 ..	1,819	344	232	110	53	47	2,607
Jewellery, watchmaking	10 ..	1,530	1,629	412	351	199	72	4,194
Textiles (Not clothing)	11 ..	3,626	5,932	320	343	127	355	10,704
Clothing and Dress	12 ..	10,440	13,304	2,363	1,652	962	457	29,214
Leather, Skins	13 ..	3,589	4,213	987	643	330	150	9,917
Rubber	14 ..	1,871	1,880	342	163	86	47	4,389
Food, Drink, Tobacco	15 ..	15,216	13,794	8,582	4,279	2,394	1,286	45,591
Wood and Furniture	16 ..	14,695	10,502	6,496	2,968	2,549	2,006	39,257
Paper, printing, photography	17 ..	9,887	7,895	2,370	1,390	1,107	696	23,516
Other	18 ..	2,800	2,220	544	427	271	176	6,443
Total factories etc.:		157,654	124,631	42,110	34,306	18,820	9,989	388,162
Building	19 ..	49,007	32,572	15,521	9,391	6,255	3,496	116,837
Construction of roads etc.	20 ..	20,354	11,937	12,938	4,671	4,847	1,735	56,746
Gas, Water, Electricity	21 ..	12,177	8,724	4,545	2,596	2,500	1,149	31,814
Transport and Communication	22 ..	79,215	45,572	27,988	15,825	12,770	5,638	187,511
Commerce and Finance	23 ..	102,026	75,946	31,795	23,025	15,090	6,357	254,614
Public Administration etc.	24 ..	93,925	66,065	30,615	19,668	15,899	6,227	234,693
Entertainment and Sport	25 ..	7,208	4,512	2,225	1,283	944	420	16,648
Personal and Domestic Service	26 ..	22,723	15,436	6,435	3,898	3,631	1,267	53,728
Un-defined and unspecified	27 ..	73,845	36,912	25,528	14,165	6,979	6,316	164,401
Total Breadwinners:		787,006	532,298	300,080	174,194	131,659	63,638	1,995,811
Not gainfully occupied	..	34,909	20,892	10,108	6,423	4,605	2,664	79,696
TOTAL:		821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory

are the three States in which the highest proportions of the male population are engaged in secondary industries. Next in order are Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia. From this it might be supposed that the States with the

The degree of industrialisation in the various States is well demonstrated in the above table. The following summary shows the division between primary, secondary and tertiary occupations according to States.

Occupation		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
primary	..	176,182	111,092	104,708	46,028	48,280	22,577	509,971
secondary	..	258,754	178,333	78,983	47,970	26,678	13,976	606,309
tertiary	..	281,418	193,158	92,833	60,138	45,253	18,230	694,655
		716,354	482,583	276,524	154,136	120,211	54,783	1,810,935
other	..	105,561	70,607	33,664	26,481	16,053	11,519	264,572
TOTAL		821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

For the purposes of this table "primary" includes fishermen and trappers, and occupations connected with agriculture, pasturing, dairying, forestry mining and quarrying; "secondary" includes besides factory and workshop occupations, persons engaged in building, construction of roads, railways etc. and in gas, water and electricity undertakings; "tertiary" are those remaining other than "ill-defined and unspecified" and "Not gainfully occupied", which are included in "other". "Tertiary" consist of transport, public administration, professional and personal services.

If occupations under the heading "other" are excluded and totals for "primary", "secondary" and "tertiary" taken as percentages of the total for each State, an interesting comparison can be made.

State		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
New South Wales	..	24.6	36.1	39.3
Victoria	..	23.0	37.0	40.0
Queensland	..	37.9	28.6	33.5
South Australia	..	29.9	31.1	39.0
Western Australia	..	40.2	22.2	37.6
Tasmania	..	41.2	25.5	33.3
AUSTRALIA;		28.2	33.5	38.3

As is to be expected Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia are the three States in which the highest proportions of the male population are engaged in secondary industries. Next in order are Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia. From this it might be expected that the States with the

greatest percentage of population engaged in primary production would be Western Australia, Tasmania and Queensland and this is borne out in the table. It will be noted, however, that Western Australia has a smaller percentage occupied with both primary and secondary production than Tasmania. This is probably due partly to the large amount of transport needed in connection with the wheat and gold producing industries which require long hauls to the coast. In fact, it is so marked that the percentage included under the heading "tertiary" for Western Australia is very little less than the percentages under that head for the more highly industrialised States.

In the agricultural, pastoral and dairying group, Queensland has by far the biggest percentage engaged. In that State, the proportion is some 29 per cent. For Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, the figures are 25, 23, 22, 17 and 16 respectively. The percentage engaged in mining in Western Australia (9.6) is considerably above those in Tasmania (5.0) and New South Wales (3.4) although in absolute numbers the last-named has nearly half of the mining population of Australia. The main feature of employment in factories is the extent of the metal-working trades. In Australia as a whole they employ more than one third of factory workers. The statement hereunder shows the importance of the metal-working industry in the various States.

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage of Metal- Workers in Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Factory Workers in Total</u>
New South Wales ..	9.05	22.0
Victoria ..	7.06	23.72
Queensland ..	4.36	16.61
South Australia ..	5.29	18.96
Western Australia ..	3.91	12.17
Tasmania ..	<u>4.24</u>	<u>14.10</u>
Australia	<u>7.07</u>	<u>20.44</u>

Figures for Commerce and Finance vary from 8.68 per cent. of the total in Tasmania to 10.22 in Western Australia. For Australia the corresponding percentage is 9.64. The group "Public Administration, Professional and Clerical" in all States occupies over 10 per cent. of the male population. Tasmania is again lowest on the list with 11.15 per cent. and Victoria is highest with 16.13 per cent.

From the statistical point of view it is unfortunate that so many persons are included under the caption "Ill-defined and unspecified". No less
/than

than 184,876 representing 8.91 per cent. of the total, have been placed in this category; 70,652 (or 8.6 per cent.) are in New South Wales, 49,715 (8.99 per cent.) in Victoria, and 23,556 (7.59 per cent.) in Queensland. Apart from the deficiency through non-registration on the National Register, the groups included in the table are thus generally an incomplete record of persons engaged in the various occupations. Provided, however, this added deficiency is not spread unevenly on the classes, comparisons between them should not be invalidated. This may be expected to be so.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920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Occupation in Industry Groups			Age last Birthday								Total (a)		
			18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54		55-59	60-64
Fishermen and Trappers ..	..	..	520	1,325	1,350	1,158	1,128	815	863	801	654	475	9,097
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	..	..	25,473	60,269	55,890	50,169	46,059	38,614	39,791	37,558	31,663	24,286	409,992
Forestry ..	..	..	1,019	3,244	3,203	2,615	2,386	1,663	1,661	1,582	1,266	837	19,493
Mining and Quarrying ..	..	..	1,439	5,274	7,047	7,726	7,355	5,229	5,260	5,213	4,388	3,103	52,075
Factory and Workshop Occupations:-													
Stone, earthenware etc. ..	..	..	1,125	2,401	2,217	2,015	1,951	1,396	1,363	1,303	943	558	15,278
Chemicals, explosives etc. ..	..	..	478	1,117	982	851	888	760	766	593	425	244	7,105
Metal-working ..	..	..	14,852	28,364	26,146	22,715	21,531	16,741	16,061	13,591	9,458	5,020	174,552
Vehicles, including Aeroplanes ..	..	..	1,117	2,405	2,432	2,356	1,761	1,483	1,372	1,189	842	435	15,395
Ship-building ..	..	..	74	212	210	252	302	267	335	412	344	198	2,607
Jewellery, watchmaking etc. ..	..	..	420	741	524	462	441	347	404	399	279	175	4,194
Textiles (not clothing) ..	..	..	1,380	3,270	1,764	1,031	847	651	608	531	392	227	10,704
Clothing and Dress ..	..	..	1,815	4,243	3,845	3,744	3,170	2,756	3,142	2,770	2,164	1,557	29,214
Leather and Skins ..	..	..	719	1,634	1,221	1,088	1,038	957	1,012	960	723	562	9,917
Rubber ..	..	..	403	892	812	687	516	369	320	205	127	58	4,389
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	..	..	3,265	7,448	6,923	6,008	5,343	4,075	4,113	3,835	2,834	1,727	45,591
Wood and Furniture ..	..	..	3,348	6,505	6,190	5,555	4,437	3,465	3,411	2,905	2,065	1,354	39,257
Paper, Printing, Photography ..	..	..	1,830	3,592	3,752	3,206	2,449	2,164	2,242	1,902	1,339	1,036	23,516
Other ..	..	..	529	1,090	922	789	725	557	618	519	415	277	6,443
Total factory and workshops:			31,355	63,914	57,940	50,759	45,399	35,988	35,767	31,114	22,350	13,428	388,162
Building ..	..	..	5,034	12,965	16,309	16,756	13,151	12,142	12,874	12,891	9,283	5,382	116,837
Construction of roads, railways etc. ..	..	..	604	3,488	6,238	7,523	8,352	7,495	7,519	7,051	5,330	3,115	56,746
Gas, Water, Electricity ..	..	..	461	1,922	3,058	3,524	4,223	4,716	4,911	4,192	2,901	1,892	31,814
Transport and Communication ..	..	..	6,447	21,198	26,799	26,252	25,114	21,731	22,394	18,487	12,372	6,608	187,511
Commerce and Finance ..	..	..	14,109	35,861	35,353	32,996	30,621	25,620	26,355	24,086	17,730	11,777	254,614
Public Administration, Professional etc. ..	..	..	17,675	36,223	36,452	31,402	28,712	24,424	21,346	17,603	12,852	7,961	234,693
Entertainment and Sport ..	..	..	616	1,968	2,406	2,368	2,100	1,737	1,786	1,661	1,234	764	16,648
Personal and Domestic ..	..	..	1,746	5,626	7,120	6,703	6,635	6,050	6,229	5,824	4,581	3,171	53,728
Ill-defined and Unspecified ..	..	..	9,986	26,635	23,751	19,093	17,252	14,479	15,561	15,396	12,800	9,217	164,401
Total Breadwinners:			116,484	279,912	282,916	259,044	238,487	200,703	202,317	183,459	139,404	92,016	1,995,811
Not Gainfully Occupied ..	..	..	5,407	7,497	3,768	2,749	3,207	5,185	7,413	9,622	12,901	21,884	79,696
TOTAL:			121,891	287,409	286,684	261,793	241,694	205,888	209,730	193,081	152,305	113,900	2,075,507

(a) Including "Age Not Stated".

The above table shows that the ages of men employed vary considerably in different occupations. "Forestry" employs the youngest men, the average age of whom was 30.2 years, while gas, water and electricity workers who averaged 42.4 years older than the forestry workers, are the oldest. Average ages of workers, arranging the groups in ascending order of age, were as follows:-

Forestry	..	30.2 years
Factory and workshop	..	36.0 "
Public Administration, professional and clerical		36.1 "
Fishing and trapping	..	37.6 "
Commerce and finance	..	37.8 "
Agriculture, pastoral etc.		38.0 "
Transport and communication		38.5 "
Entertainment and sport		38.6 "
Building	..	39.4 "
Mining and quarrying	..	39.6 "
Personal and domestic	..	39.9 "
Construction of roads, railways etc.	..	41.7 "
Gas, Water, Electricity		42.4 "
All breadwinners	..	37.7 "
Not gainfully occupied	..	47.4 "

Factory and workshop workers were on the average almost 2 years younger than "all breadwinners". Amongst individual groups of factory workers, there is little variation from the average, with the exception of workers in textiles, and in rubber, who were younger than the average - average ages 31.3 years and 32.9 years respectively - and in leather, clothing and shipbuilding who were substantially older than average - average ages 37.7, 38.0 and 43.2 years respectively.

NATIONAL REGISTER, 1939 - INDUSTRY BY STATES.

Industry	New South Wales	Vic- toria	Queens- land	South Aust- ralia	Western Aust- ralia	Tas- mania	Aust- ralia (a)
Fishing and Trapping	3,573	1,647	1,486	1,510	634	451	9,333
Agriculture, pastoral, dairying	136,272	96,344	88,515	41,652	30,615	16,502	410,526
Forestry	8,707	5,684	6,369	1,211	3,906	2,285	28,233
Mining and Quarrying	27,630	7,417	8,338	1,655	13,125	3,339	61,879
Factories and Workshops -							
Stone, earthenware etc.	10,279	6,236	1,454	1,670	1,191	405	21,303
Chemicals, explosives etc.	4,754	4,453	457	1,207	512	176	11,559
Metal working	74,416	39,042	13,529	11,356	5,330	2,811	146,674
Vehicles, including aeroplanes	6,042	8,336	2,177	6,363	941	325	24,190
Shipbuilding	4,171	511	310	151	79	61	5,285
Jewellery, watchmaking	1,597	1,882	402	314	198	69	4,463
Textiles (not clothing)	4,891	7,441	432	431	147	486	13,829
Clothing and dress	11,015	14,410	2,419	1,631	973	455	30,939
Leather and skins	3,772	4,094	1,029	592	269	89	9,849
Rubber	2,537	2,388	419	206	116	60	5,726
Food, drink, tobacco	21,762	18,479	16,256	5,294	3,006	1,619	66,453
Wood and furniture	19,459	10,808	9,050	2,730	2,100	1,572	45,820
Paper, printing, photography	12,551	10,329	2,989	1,805	1,418	994	30,291
Other	3,591	2,832	599	499	304	230	8,060
Total Factory and Workshop:	180,837	131,241	51,522	34,249	16,584	9,352	424,441
Building	38,658	24,969	11,556	6,865	4,488	2,218	89,318
Construction of roads, railways, etc.	25,042	10,403	13,515	4,079	3,675	1,675	58,644
Gas, water, electricity	14,217	11,720	2,390	2,777	1,931	731	33,906
Transport and communication	81,799	50,032	29,884	18,079	13,920	5,756	200,006
Commerce and finance	118,659	89,244	37,760	27,369	18,713	7,395	299,604
Public administration, professional, clerical	49,264	33,648	16,242	9,257	8,293	3,341	122,188
Entertainment and sport	9,238	5,906	2,788	1,926	1,182	602	21,808
Personal and domestic	22,458	14,328	6,159	3,507	31,45	1,136	51,049
Other and unspecified industries	70,652	49,715	23,556	20,058	11,448	8,855	184,876
Total Breadwinners:	787,006	532,298	300,080	174,194	131,659	63,638	1,995,811
Not gainfully occupied:	34,909	20,892	10,108	6,423	4,605	2,664	79,696
Total:	821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The foregoing classification shows workers according to the industrial group with which they were associated, irrespective of the type of craft in which they were engaged. For example, clerical staff attached to a clothing factory are included with "Factory and workshop - Clothing and Dress". It differs from the occupation tables, shown in section 8, in that the latter places men in the appropriate occupation groups according to the individual crafts in which the workmen are engaged. In the occupation tables, a factory clerk would be included in the "Public administration, professional and clerical" group. Thus, all except three of the occupational groups are smaller than the corresponding industrial groups. The three exceptions are "building", "public administration, professional and clerical" and "personal and domestic". In these cases, a large number of building tradesmen, clerical workers, and caretaking and office cleaning staff who work in the various industrial groups have been placed under their correct occupation group in the occupation table.

The most important part of these differences is due to the transfer of clerical workers from various industrial groups, to the "clerical" occupational group.

The "public administration, professional, clerical" group for industries was 112,505 less than the corresponding group for occupations. Differences in individual States were as follows -

New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
44,661	32,417	14,373	10,411	7,606	2,886

Expressed as a proportion of breadwinners in all other industries, these differences gave the following percentages -

Australia ..	..	6.0 per cent.
New South Wales	..	6.1 " "
Victoria ..	..	6.5 " "
Queensland	..	5.1 " "
South Australia	..	6.3 " "
Western Australia	..	6.2 " "
Tasmania ..	..	4.8 " "

The above figures indicate that in all industries a proportion of the workers in the vicinity of 6 per cent. of the total were purely administrative and clerical workers, not engaged in the actual manual processes of handling the work. The larger the / unit

unit of production in any industry, the greater the proportion of workers who will be required for such organisational work. Farming might be expected to have the lowest proportion of such workers; and, thus, the "agricultural, pastoral, dairying" group is only 0.13 per cent. greater for industry than for occupation. The greater proportion of farming in Queensland and Tasmania accounts to some extent for the low percentages shown by these two States in the foregoing interstate comparison. It might have been anticipated that Western Australia, which has a large proportion of farming workers, would have been a low proportion of clerical workers, like Queensland and Tasmania. Instead of this, Western Australia's figure of 6.2 per cent. is above the average. This is due to the predominant position in that State of mining, which employs a proportion of clerical workers far above the average.

A rough idea of the relative proportions of clerical workers in different industries is shown in the following statement. The results, however, should be interpreted with caution for the reasons suggested in the footnote attached.

Industry	Total Number Employed	Excess of industrial group over corresponding occupational group (a)	Percentage of excess to number employed in industry (a)
Fishing and trapping ..	9,333	236	2.5
Agriculture, etc. ..	410,526	534	0.13
Forestry ..	28,333	8,840	31.2
Mining and quarrying ..	61,879	9,804	15.8
Factories and workshops ..	424,441	36,279	8.5
Construction of roads, etc. ..	58,641	1,898	3.2
Gas, water, electricity ..	33,906	2,092	6.2
Transport and communication ..	200,006	12,495	6.2
Commerce and finance ..	299,604	44,990	15.0
Entertainment etc. ..	21,808	5,160	23.7
Other and unspecified ..	184,876	20,475	11.1
Building ..	89,318	- 27,519	-30.8
Public administration, professional, Clerical ..	122,188	-112,505	-92.1
Personal and domestic ..	51,049	- 2,679	- 5.2

(a) These are chiefly clerical and cleaning staffs shown as "public administration, professional, clerical" and "personal and domestic" respectively by occupation, and building tradesmen shown as "building" by occupation. There is also a small number of other tradesmen whose craft falls into an occupational group different from that of the industry in which they are employed.

10. GRADE OF OCCUPATION.

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 - GRADE OF OCCUPATION BY STATES

Grade of Occupation	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	Australia (a)
Employer Working on own account	59,253	43,060	31,563	16,912	11,855	5,573	168,550
Employee -	93,435	72,465	44,180	23,580	18,627	8,620	261,386
At usual occu-pation	506,123	339,613	178,025	108,990	81,257	41,208	1,260,556
At other than usual occu-pation	28,430	20,814	11,176	6,398	5,213	2,017	74,408
Unemployed (b)	97,185	54,557	34,059	17,678	14,230	6,000	224,088
Others	37,489	22,681	11,185	7,059	5,082	2,884	86,519
Total:	821,915	553,190	310,188	180,617	136,264	66,302	2,075,507

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T.

(b) Including Sustenance and Relief Workers

The information in the above table should be interpreted with caution. Many men were somewhat confused as to the requirements of the "grade" question, and in many cases an affirmative reply was given to the question under more than one "grade" heading. After adjustment for such apparent misstatements, the tabulations still showed inconsistencies between the numbers of some grades in certain industries, where the corresponding number would be determined from the "occupation" tables. Correction to the stated grades had therefore to be made for this reason. The following statement summarises the position, and has been placed alongside the 1933 and 1921 Census results for comparison.

MALES AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS

	<u>Census 1921</u>	<u>Census 1933</u>	<u>National Register, 1939 Corrected for errors in grades</u>	<u>Stated in original returns</u>
	(Thousands)			
Employers	123.5	169.4	168.6	174.2
Working on own account	276.1	290.8	261.4	269.9
Employees (incl. unemployed)	1156.8	1502.4	1559.0	1543.9
Others	63.7	70.0	86.5	87.5
Total:	1620.1	2032.6	2075.5(a)	2075.5(a)
	(Percentages)			
Employers	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.4
Working on own account	17.1	14.3	12.6	13.0
Employees (incl. unemployed)	71.4	73.9	75.1	74.4
Others	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.2
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Not corrected for deficiency in total returns received.

Mr. Carver.

This section is definitely "synthetic". Whether all or any of it should be published is a moot point, but the alternative of showing only the grades as finally tabulated and "adjusted" is open to objection. It seems definite that the first tabulations were preferable for grade than the "adjusted" series, and that even the first tabulations overstated employees, and "other" at expense of "own account". The coders' instructions when in doubt to code employee might place a lot of self employed "carpenters", e.g. with employee; while the "etc." on the card for "others" (pensioners, dependants, retired, independent means, etc.) might cause a number of such to code themselves as "other".

It appears that the increase of the proportion of employers which occurred between 1921 and 1933 has not continued since 1933, the proportion remaining fairly steady since that date. Persons working on their own account fell fairly substantially in proportion between 1921 and 1933, and this trend appears to have continued. The net result has a slight increase in the relative size of the employee group between 1921 and 1933, and this slight increase has apparently continued. These comparisons should be treated with some reserve, however, as it is not known whether the estimated deficiency of 5.8 per cent. in National Registrations was made up of persons of the various "grades" in their correct proportions.

An independent estimate of the male employee group aged from 18 to 64 years placed their numbers at 1,619,694, which would mean that 95.3 per cent. of them had registered. The following is an attempt to build up the true distribution by grades with the aid of the estimate of the employee group in 1939.

	1933 Census (000)	1939 N.Register (original tabu- lations) (000)	% Cover Original tabu- lations %	1939 N.Register (Revised as des- cribed below) (000)	% Cover Revised tabu- lations %	1939 Es- timated total males 18-64 (000)	% Increase Total males 18-64 1933-39 %
Er.	169.4	174.2	(a)	174.2	94.2	185.0	9.2
O.A.	290.8	269.9	(a)	299.1	94.2	317.6	9.2
Ee.	1502.4	1543.9	95.3	1525.2	94.2	1619.7(b)	7.8
Others	70.0	87.5	(a)	77.0	94.2	81.8	16.9
Total	2032.6	2075.5	94.2	2075.5	94.2	2204.1(b)	8.5

(a) Not known

(b) These are the only figures in this column derived from sources external to the National Register.

Explanation.

The original tabulations indicated that 95.3 per cent. of the estimated male employees aged from 18 to 64 years were represented by employee registrations, compared with 94.2 per cent. for all males 18 to 64 years. This may be due to persons being wrongly coded to employee in the Register. It seems likely that a number of "persons working on own account", who left their answer to the grade question indefinite, may have been graded to "employee"; as the coders' instructions were when in doubt to code to employee.

For this reason, in the column of revised tabulations, 18,700 men coded to "employee" originally have been transferred to "own account". This number was the amount required to reduce the percentage cover for employees from 95.3 per cent. to 94.2 per cent., the percentage for all males.

Further, "others" (grade not applicable) appeared to be overstated. They were therefore decreased by 10,500, which number, when added to the 18,700 transferred from employees to "own account" (to which group it seems most likely the excess of "other grades" really belongs), would raise the number of men on own account sufficiently for their increase from 1933 to 1939 to be the same (9.2%) as that for employers, assuming that National Register coding of employers was correct and that employers registered to the extent of 94.2 per cent. as for other grades.

The percentage falling into each "grade" on the above assumptions is compared with the 1921 and 1933 Censuses as follows:-

	Males aged 18 to 64 years			National Register 1939 (first tabulation)	National Register 1939 (adjusted tabulation)
	Census 1921	Census 1933	National Register 1939 (as revised above)		
Er.	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.1
O.A.	17.1	14.3	14.4	13.0	12.6
Em.	71.4	73.9	73.5	74.4	75.1
Others	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following table shows grades of occupation in conjunction with age-groups.

Age-group	Er.	O.A.	Em.	Others
15-24	1.0	8.2	71.3	19.5
25-34	2.5	11.7	65.3	19.7
35-44	2.4	12.1	70.3	15.2
45-54	10.1	12.7	70.2	6.0
55-64	11.3	14.3	71.3	1.1
65-74	12.3	15.1	71.4	1.1
75-84	12.3	16.7	70.3	1.0
85-94	13.2	17.1	68.7	0.9
95-104	14.1	20.7	65.2	0.0

NATIONAL REGISTER, 1939 - GRADE OF OCCU-
PATION BY AGE, AUSTRALIA

Age last birthday	Employer	On Own Account	Employee		Unemployed (incl. sus- tenance & relief workers.	Other	Total
			At usual occu- pation	At other than usual occupations			
18-19	559	4,795	97,409	2,804	10,782	5,542	121,891
20-24	5,305	22,962	203,288	9,940	37,904	8,010	287,409
25-29	14,218	32,830	189,117	12,354	33,413	4,752	286,684
30-34	21,564	33,892	164,971	11,240	26,329	3,797	261,793
35-39	23,924	32,507	148,030	9,691	23,356	4,186	241,694
40-44	23,154	28,932	121,130	7,915	18,920	5,837	205,888
45-49	25,089	30,547	118,177	7,390	20,358	8,169	209,730
50-54	23,801	30,400	101,603	6,053	20,824	10,400	193,081
55-59	17,957	25,432	72,653	4,314	18,376	13,573	152,305
60-64	12,900	18,959	43,613	2,639	13,600	22,189	113,900
Not stated	79	130	565	68	226	64	1,132
Total:	168,550	261,386	1,260,556	74,408	224,088	86,519	2,075,507

Employers were at their maximum numbers in the age-group 45 to 49 years; but workers on their own account reached their maximum some years younger, - in the age group 30 to 34 years. Stated as a proportion of the total number of men of each age (excluding "others", i.e. pensioners, retired persons, etc.), the distribution by grade was as follows:-

Age	Employer %	Own Account %	Employee %	All men (excluding "others") %
18-19	.5	4.1	95.4	100.0
20-24	1.9	8.2	89.9	100.0
25-29	5.0	11.7	83.3	100.0
30-34	8.4	13.1	78.5	100.0
35-39	10.1	13.7	76.2	100.0
40-44	11.6	14.4	74.0	100.0
45-49	12.5	15.1	72.4	100.0
50-54	13.0	16.7	70.3	100.0
55-59	13.2	17.1	69.7	100.0
60-64	14.1	20.7	65.2	100.0

The proportion of employees fell with increasing age, as more men were able to establish themselves on their own account or as employers. Employers gradually became a greater proportion of the age group with increasing age, reaching 10.1 per cent. at 35 to 39 years. Thereafter the rise was much slower until the maximum of 14.1 per cent. was reached at 60 to 64 years.

Workers on their own account approached their maximum proportion at an earlier age. At 25 to 29 years, they reached approximately 12 per cent; thereafter, the increase in this proportion was only slow, until the age of 50 years was reached; after which, the proportion rose sharply to its maximum of 20.7 per cent at 60 to 64 years. There appears to be a fresh impetus for movement into the "own account" group after 50 years; probably when men who have saved a little capital, and have passed their period of heavy family responsibilities, are able to make a venture on their own account.

The dissection of the employee group into men "working at their usual occupation, men "working at other than their usual occupation", and unemployed, throws some fresh light on unemployment. The proportion of employees in each age group falling into each of these classifications was as follows:-

Age	Employees			All Employees %
	Working at usual occupation %	Working at other than usual occupation %	Unemployed %	
18-19	87.8	2.5	9.7	100.0
20-24	81.0	3.9	15.1	100.0
25-29	80.5	5.3	14.2	100.0
30-34	81.5	5.5	13.0	100.0
35-39	81.7	5.4	12.9	100.0
40-44	81.9	5.3	12.8	100.0
45-49	81.0	5.1	14.0	100.0
50-54	79.1	4.7	16.2	100.0
55-59	76.2	4.5	19.3	100.0
60-64	72.9	4.4	22.7	100.0

The remarkably steady proportion of men between 20 and 50 years who were working at their usual occupation (about 81 per cent.) suggests that, within these age limits, there is little discrimination in disemploying men on account of age. Over 50 years, however, the proportion of men remaining at their usual occupations became progressively less, falling to 72.9 per cent. at 60 to 64 years. Youths under 20 years, on the other hand, showed a high proportion working at their usual occupation, and a low proportion of unemployment.

The second column above shows that men of 30 to 34 years were most capable, or most desirous, of avoiding the prospect of unemployment by changing their occupation. At this age, 5.5 per cent were employed at other than their usual occupation. The proportion of men taking jobs at other than their usual occupation fell off markedly over 45 years. Surprisingly, the proportion of young men of 20 to 24 years working at other than their usual occupation was low (3.9 per cent) although net unemployment was at its highest point under 50 years of age (15.1 per cent) at this age. Youths of 18 and 19 years showed only 2.5 per cent working at other than usual occupation; but as unemployment was only about half the average level at these ages, there was not the same incentive for them to seek alternative occupations.

The net result was that the proportion of men actually out of work rose to a peak of 15.1 per cent at 20 to 24 years, fell to a level of about 13.0 per cent, which was maintained from 30 to 45 years, and thereafter rose to a maximum of 22.7 per cent at 60 to 64 years.

In the next table, grades of occupation are shown in conjunction with numbers of children dependent on each man.

NATIONAL REGISTER, 1939 - GRADE OF OCCUPATION BY NUMBER OF
DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Number of dependent children	Employer	On own Account	Employee		Unemployed (including sustenance and relief workers.	Other	Total
			At usual occu- pation	At other than usual occu- pation			
Nil or not stated	80,922	150,061	776,345	44,620	146,814	68,864	1,267,626
1	33,794	42,467	213,059	12,878	28,563	7,541	338,302
2	27,510	32,811	149,018	8,767	21,080	4,739	243,925
3	14,390	18,032	68,554	4,268	12,371	2,493	120,108
4	6,865	9,454	30,270	2,104	7,231	1,377	57,301
5	2,908	4,587	13,356	979	4,007	742	26,579
6	1,282	2,275	5,997	463	2,221	412	12,650
7	575	1,047	2,490	212	1,073	206	5,603
8	200	425	968	77	484	96	2,250
9	72	152	355	27	173	32	811
10 and over	32	75	144	13	71	17	352
Total:	168,550	261,386	1,260,556	74,408	224,088	86,519	2,075,507

Direct comparisons of the extent to which family responsibilities are shared by the various occupational grades cannot be made from the above table, because the fact that some grades consist on the average of younger men than others causes such grades to contain a larger proportion of single men without dependent children who are placed in the "no children" classification. However, a comparison which excludes the first line of the table will exclude all single men without dependents, and, married men who have never had children or whose families have grown up.

It makes possible a comparison of family responsibilities amongst men who are married and have at least one child of dependent age. This has been done in the following statement.

greater difficulty of men with family responsibilities in getting from place to place in search of work opportunities as is otherwise. Employees working at other than their usual occupation may be looked upon as part of the unemployed section who would have been unemployed if they had not sought work out of their own trade.

Like the unemployed, they have more dependents than employed men.

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PERCENTAGE OF ALL MEN WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Men with -	Employers	Working on own account	Em- ployees (all)	Employee (usual occu- pation	Employee (other than usual occu- pation)	Employee (unem- ployed)
1 or more de- pendent chil- dren	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 or more dependent children	61.4	61.8	57.0	56.0	56.7	63.0
3 or more dependent children	30.0	32.4	26.7	25.2	27.2	35.7
4 or more dependent children	13.6	16.2	12.3	11.0	12.8	19.7
5 or more dependent children	5.7	7.7	5.6	4.8	5.7	10.4

A grade, the average age of numbers of which is higher than of members of another grade would be expected on that account to have a greater proportion of persons with large families.

"Employers" are on the average older than the "Workers on own account", while they, in turn, are older than "Employees". Yet the above figures indicate more large families amongst the "Workers on own account" than amongst "Employers" or "Employees", the two latter showing a somewhat similar distribution, with a tendency to more large families, amongst "Employers". The difference between the two latter grades is probably accounted for by the greater average age of the employers; but there is obviously a tendency for workers on their own account to have more dependents than employers have, and probably, therefore, than employees.

As between employees, unemployed men have distinctly larger families than employees in work. This may be due to the greater difficulty of men with family responsibilities in moving from place to place in search of such employment as is offering. Employees working at other than their usual occupation may be looked upon as part of the disemployed section who would have been unemployed if they had not sought work out of their own trade. Like the unemployed, they have more dependents than employed men; but their dependents are less numerous than those of the unemployed.

11. UNEMPLOYMENT:

The total number of men unemployed in each State are shown in conjunction with other wage earners and persons in other grades of occupation is shown in the first table in Section 10 - Grade of Occupation. The following table shows unemployed men in each State classified according to the period since they were last engaged in any occupation other than Government Relief Work.

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 : DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY STATES.

Duration of Unemployment				New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West. Australia	Tasmania	Australia (a)
Under 1 week	..			456	211	244	88	51	17	1,069
1 week & under 2 weeks				2,543	1,390	1,343	493	385	175	6,343
2 weeks " " 3 "				3,284	1,807	1,430	639	490	222	7,892
3 " " " 4 "				2,891	1,708	1,398	682	476	239	7,410
4 " " " 2 months				10,978	6,341	4,746	2,357	1,754	938	27,167
2 months " " 3 "				7,835	4,715	3,034	1,781	1,299	729	19,429
3 " " " 4 "				7,616	4,866	2,738	1,897	1,248	708	19,109
4 " " " 5 "				5,192	3,483	2,171	1,337	840	442	13,480
5 " " " 6 "				3,417	2,225	1,467	818	459	255	8,654
6 " " " 7 "				5,989	3,356	2,321	1,046	737	391	13,871
7 " " " 8 "				3,318	1,809	1,329	553	374	149	7,544
8 " " " 9 "				2,153	1,153	857	337	275	86	4,867
9 " " " 10 "				2,135	1,283	761	401	266	125	4,980
10 " " " 11 "				1,692	928	567	292	171	86	3,740
11 " " " 12 "				1,058	583	414	184	113	53	2,407
12 " " " 15 "				7,094	3,740	1,739	957	782	302	14,620
15 " " " 18 "				1,492	833	366	222	122	49	3,087
18 " " " 21 "				2,337	1,269	570	294	168	59	4,698
21 " " " 2 years				567	251	170	57	44	21	1,110
2 years " " 3 "				3,481	1,750	1,057	419	310	92	7,112
3 " " " 4 "				2,349	997	703	252	185	42	4,529
4 " " " over				7,990	3,887	1,317	1,142	604	87	15,029
Not stated	..			11,317	5,966	3,316	1,430	3,077	733	25,933
Never employed	..			1	6	1	-	-	-	8
<u>TOTAL:</u>				97,185	54,557	34,059	17,678	14,230	6,000	224,088

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T.

In the following summary are shown the relative positions of the States with respect to men stated to be unemployed in their National Register returns.

State	Wage and Salary Earning Group	Recorded Unemployed	Unemployed as Percentage of Wage and Salary Earning Group
New South Wales..	631,738	97,185	15.4
Victoria ..	414,984	54,557	13.1
Queensland ..	223,260	34,059	15.3
South Australia..	133,066	17,678	13.3
Western Australia	100,700	14,230	14.1
Tasmania ..	49,225	6,000	12.2
AUSTRALIA(a):	1,559,052	224,088	14.4

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T.

/From

From this it may be seen that unemployment, measured as a percentage of the wage and salary earning group, was highest in New South Wales and Queensland and lowest in Tasmania. More significant, however, is the table hereunder, prepared from the table showing duration of unemployment by States, and indicating the proportion of men unemployed during various periods in the different States.

Duration of Unemployment	Percentage of Unemployed						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (a)
Less than 4 weeks	10.68	10.53	14.36	11.70	12.57	12.40	11.46
Less than 4 months	41.46	43.31	48.58	48.85	51.14	57.49	44.62
Less than 8 months	62.32	65.69	72.28	71.95	72.74	80.97	66.60
Less than 1 year	70.52	73.81	80.74	79.42	80.13	87.61	74.67
Less than 2 years	83.90	86.35	89.99	88.84	90.13	95.79	86.54
Less than 3 years	87.95	89.95	93.43	91.42	92.91	97.54	90.13
Less than 4 years	90.69	92.00	95.72	92.97	94.57	98.34	92.42

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T.

Here the differences as between states may clearly be seen. In Victoria and New South Wales 10.53 and 10.68 per cent. respectively of the unemployed for whom the duration of their unemployment was stated had been without work for less than four weeks. Other States showed a larger proportion of short-time unemployment (which had lasted less than four weeks), viz. South Australia 11.70, Tasmania 12.40, Western Australia 12.57 and Queensland 14.36. It would appear from this that in Queensland, in particular, Western Australia and Tasmania, there is a fairly large "floating" population dependent upon work which is casual in nature. In South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria, on the other hand, positions are more permanent.

Men who had been unemployed for a period of less than eight months included 62.32 per cent of the total in New South Wales, 65.69 per cent in Victoria, 71.95 per cent in South Australia, 72.28 per cent in Queensland, 72.74 per cent in Western Australia and 80.97 per cent in Tasmania. The influence of the large numbers in New South Wales and Victoria has the effect of keeping the Australian figure at the level of 66.60 per cent.

It will be noted that in the less industrialised States of Tasmania, Western Australia and Queensland, a large percentage of the unemployed have been unemployed for a shorter period than in the other

/States.

States. To a certain extent, this may be explained by reference to the following table, showing occupation by duration of unemployment.

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 : OCCUPATION BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Occupation in Industry Groups	Duration of Unemployment						Total (a)
	Under 1 week	1 week & under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 3 mos.	3 mos. & under 6 mos.	6 mos. & under 12 mos.	Over 12 mos.	
shermen and Trappers	5	73	252	268	208	119	1,003
gricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	173	3,533	7,526	6,244	4,782	3,083	27,534
restry ..	7	250	688	607	471	309	2,734
ning & Quarrying..	17	452	1,253	1,244	1,211	2,090	6,996
ctory & Workshop Occupations -							
tone, Earthenware etc. ..	10	138	351	305	240	324	1,493
hemicals, Explosives etc. ..	1	34	75	70	62	71	350
etal working ..	95	1,688	3,447	3,051	2,827	3,524	15,988
ehicles, including Aeroplanes ..	7	218	446	389	249	299	1,723
hipbuilding ..	8	74	87	67	62	67	405
ewellery, Watchmaking	-	18	66	54	55	113	337
extiles (not clothing) ..	4	104	248	228	217	281	1,167
lothing and dress	8	205	635	521	574	981	3,237
eacher and Skins	5	125	246	207	208	286	1,176
ubber ..	4	34	82	55	69	141	422
ood, Drink, Tobacco	34	517	1,050	1,109	933	909	4,946
ood & furniture ..	24	568	1,261	832	673	823	4,506
aper, printing and photography ..	10	148	236	230	219	348	1,322
ther ..	2	76	138	97	84	109	546
<u>Total factory and workshop</u>	212	3,947	8,368	7,215	6,472	8,276	37,618
ilding ..	117	2,975	5,592	3,876	2,724	2,652	19,439
nstruction of roads railways etc. ..	42	644	1,459	1,219	1,184	1,810	8,261
s, water, electricity ..	18	230	594	463	417	470	2,464
ansport and Communication ..	72	1,718	3,588	3,283	2,667	3,283	16,172
mmerce and finance	73	1,395	2,965	3,068	2,869	4,063	15,883
blic Administration							
rofessional and clerical ..	25	591	1,351	1,460	1,428	3,032	8,884
ertainment and sport ..	3	112	271	282	290	539	1,682
rsonal & domestic	15	452	1,185	1,135	1,061	1,379	5,844
l defined and unspecified ..	290	5,273	11,504	10,879	11,625	19,080	69,574
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	1,069	21,645	46,596	41,243	37,409	50,185	224,088

(a) Including 25,933 unemployed for whom duration of unemployment was not stated and 8 who have never been employed.

It will be seen that among those unemployed for a short period, say, up to six months, men who were normally employed in the primary and secondary industries occupy a considerable proportion of the total. The unemployed from the tertiary industries are not as /important

important as either of those. When those who have been unemployed longer than 12 months are considered, it may be seen that unemployment in the primary industries loses much of its significance, and unemployment in the secondary industries to a less degree. The "service" industry unemployed, on the other hand, now increase to approximately 25 per cent. of the total.

The conclusions to be made are obvious. In those States where the agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries are of prime importance, unemployment may be expected to be of shorter duration, but in the States where the tertiary industries are well developed, the length of unemployment will be somewhat greater.

Unemployment is classified in the next table by ages of the men unemployed and the period since last employed in any occupation.

NATIONAL REGISTER 1939 : DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, AUSTRALIA.

Last thday	Duration of Unemployment						Total (a)
	Under 1 week	1 week & under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 3 mos.	3 mos. & under 6 mos.	6 mos. & under 12 mos.	Over 12 mos.	
18	36	647	1,408	1,185	994	473	5,207
19	29	708	1,472	1,290	1,064	579	5,575
Total: 18-19:	65	1,355	2,880	2,475	2,058	1,052	10,782
20	37	731	1,621	1,345	1,135	793	6,176
21	41	918	1,912	1,718	1,519	1,046	7,802
22	49	871	1,967	1,665	1,496	1,305	8,023
23	45	874	1,822	1,745	1,471	1,348	7,994
24	39	868	1,872	1,622	1,390	1,428	7,909
Total: 20-24:	211	4,262	9,194	8,095	7,011	5,920	37,904
25	32	819	1,762	1,599	1,385	1,457	7,738
26	35	710	1,556	1,465	1,123	1,297	6,824
27	31	700	1,468	1,258	1,084	1,294	6,464
28	35	699	1,396	1,236	1,071	1,301	6,325
29	33	640	1,414	1,172	1,032	1,205	6,062
Total: 25-29:	166	3,568	7,596	6,730	5,696	6,554	33,413
- 34	133	2,723	5,776	5,179	4,128	5,561	26,329
- 39	124	2,177	4,820	4,346	3,728	5,406	23,356
- 44	89	1,710	3,735	3,135	3,044	4,647	18,920
- 49	97	1,756	3,861	3,350	3,217	5,318	20,358
- 54	85	1,709	3,692	3,327	3,290	5,777	20,824
- 59	67	1,427	3,038	2,760	2,955	5,485	18,376
- 64	32	942	1,967	1,801	2,235	4,439	13,600
Not ated	-	16	37	45	48	26	226
TAL:	1,069	21,645	46,596	41,243	37,409	50,185	224,088

(a) Including 25,933 unemployed men for whom duration of unemployment was not stated and 8 who had never been employed.

Reference was made in Section 10 (page) to the fact that the rate of unemployment rose to a peak amongst men aged 20 to 24 years, /fell

fall to a lower level from 30 to 45 years, and thereafter gradually rose to a maximum. The following analysis of the table presented above throws more light on this feature.

UNEMPLOYED MEN PER 1,000 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS ACCORDING
TO LENGTH OF PERIOD UNEMPLOYED.

Age	Less than 4 weeks	4 wks. & under 3 mos.	3 mos. & under 6 mos.	6 mos. & under 12 mos.	12 mos. & under 12 yrs.	Total under 2 years	2 years and Over	Total(a) all Periods
15 - 19	12.8	26.0	22.3	18.5	7.3	86.9	2.2	89.1
20 - 24	17.8	36.6	32.2	27.9	14.9	129.4	8.7	138.1
25 - 29	15.9	32.3	28.7	24.3	13.9	115.1	14.0	129.1
30 - 34	14.1	28.5	25.6	20.4	13.1	101.5	14.3	116.0
35 - 39	12.7	26.6	24.0	20.6	13.5	97.4	16.4	113.8
40 - 44	12.2	25.2	21.2	20.6	13.7	92.9	17.7	110.6
45 - 49	12.7	26.5	23.0	22.0	15.4	99.6	21.0	120.6
50 - 54	14.0	28.7	25.9	25.6	19.0	113.2	26.0	139.2
55 - 59	15.7	31.9	28.9	31.0	22.7	130.2	34.8	165.0
60 - 64	16.2	32.9	30.1	37.3	28.5	145.0	45.7	190.7
<u>TOTAL:</u>	14.6	29.9	26.4	24.0	15.1	110.0	17.1	127.1

(a) Excluding persons for whom period was not stated.

Naturally enough the proportion of men who have been unemployed for a long period of 2 years or more increases with increasing age. It will be seen that the rate for "2 years and over" increases steadily age by age, with a slight pause in the rate at about 30 to 34 years. But for shorter periods of unemployment, the conclusions are quite different. For men who have been unemployed for all periods shorter than 2 years, the rate rises to a high level at 20 to 24 years - only again equalled by men of 55 to 59 years - then falls steadily to a low level at 40 to 44 years. Thereafter the rate rises to its maximum at 60 to 64 years. The conclusion appears to be that men aged about 40 years are most able to avoid unemployment, or, if disemployed, to find new employment. The balance of advantage shifts towards men aged 30 years when the period of unemployment has lasted for a year or more, until amongst men who have been unemployed for two years or more, the rate of unemployment increases steadily as age increases. The latter probably consist for the most part of men who have developed some chronic disability for employment.

NATIONAL REGISTER.

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Electoral Division	Code No.	Estimated Number of Male Persons aged 18-64 years in each division at 31.3.1939
Barton	01	30,645
Calare	02	30,672
Cook	03	31,307
Cowper	04	31,210
Dalley	05	30,171
Darling	06	31,897
East Sydney ..	07	28,743
Eden-Monaro ..	08	29,827
Gwydir	09	32,362
Hume	10	30,869
Hunter	11	29,150
Lang	12	30,630
Macquarie ..	13	29,220
Martin	14	28,924
Newcastle ..	15	32,001
New England ..	16	29,897
North Sydney ..	17	29,162
Parkes	18	27,848
Parramatta ..	19	29,389
Reid	20	31,923
Richmond ..	21	31,169
Riverina ..	22	32,049
Robertson ..	23	30,710
Warringah ..	24	30,255
Watson	25	29,934
Wentworth ..	26	29,482
Werriwa	27	34,387
West Sydney ..	28	30,167
<u>Total:</u>		854,000

NATIONAL REGISTER.

STATE OF VICTORIA.

Electoral Division	Code No.	Estimated Number of Male Persons aged 18-64 years in each division at 31.3.1939
Balacclava ..	01	30,460
Ballarat ..	02	25,953
Batman	03	30,228
Bendigo	04	26,515
Bourke	05	29,910
Corangamite ..	06	27,123
Corio	07	27,577
Deakin	08	28,254
Fawkner	09	29,055
Flinders	10	29,177
Gippsland	11	28,464
Henty	12	30,400
Indi	13	28,912
Kooyong	14	30,155
Maribyrnong ..	15	31,110
Melbourne	16	31,267
Melbourne Ports ..	17	29,770
Wannon	18	27,641
Wimmera	19	28,156
Yarra	20	30,873
<u>Total:</u>		581,000

NATIONAL REGISTER.

STATE OF QUEENSLAND.

Electoral Division	Code No.	Estimated Number of Male Persons aged 18-64 years in each division at 31.3.1939
Brisbane ..	01	30,529
Capricornia ..	02	33,155
Darling Downs ..	03	28,874
Griffith ..	04	31,468
Herbert	05	40,059
Kennedy	06	34,764
Lilley	07	30,016
Maranoa	08	34,896
Moreton	09	33,992
Wide Bay ..	10	31,247
<u>Total:</u>		329,000

NATIONAL REGISTER.

STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Electoral Division	Code No.	Estimated Number of Male Persons aged 18-64 years in each division at 31.3.1939
Adelaide ..	01	30,977
Barker ..	02	32,332
Boothby ..	03	31,978
Grey ..	04	27,632
Hindmarsh ..	05	33,409
Wakefield ..	06	29,672
<u>Total:</u>		186,000

NATIONAL REGISTER.

STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Electoral Division	Code No.	Estimated Number of Male Persons aged 18-64 years in each division at 31.3.1939
Forrest	01	30,082
Fremantle ..	02	32,526
Kalgoorlie ..	03	30,390
Perth	04	31,901
Swan	05	32,101
<u>Total:</u>		157,000

NATIONAL REGISTER.

STATE OF TASMANIA.

Electoral Division	Code No.	Estimated Number of Male Persons aged 18-64 years in each division at 31.3.1939
Bass	01	13,331
Darwin	02	15,386
Denison	03	12,570
Franklin	04	14,841
Wilmot	05	13,872
<u>Total:</u>		70,000